

Disaster Preparedness: Helping Individuals and Communities Prepare – Transcript of audio

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Good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the FDLP Academy . We have another terrific webinar for you today. My name is Joe from JPL. I am in federal support services. And with my colleague, Ashley Dahlen with tech support today. Today's webinar is Disaster Preparedness - Helping Individuals and Communities Prepare . September is national preparedness month. And today are our three presenters from FEMA . Moira Corcoran and -- let me read a little about each of them. Moira Corcoran is a emergency specialist in the FEMA preparedness division. She works at the intersection of preparedness research and communication with the research validator protected majors for individuals and communities. She also develops prepared enough material so people can use them to stay safe before, during, and after a disaster such as FEMA is guide to alerts and warnings. And there is the digest which will identify two findings for emergency managers and for more preparedness within their communities. Nanna is the -- in environmental planning and historical preservation. She's the sports the national task force coordination and strengthens relationships internally with other FEMA programs. Prior to joining FEMA, Nanna was involved in cultural -- rescue. And with the Ellis public -- he organized evaluated programming implementation and operations and in ministration to meet the needs of cultural heritage organizations working on response. And Nanna completed her PhD in psychology at the University of California in 2017. Michael is an emergency management specialist in the FEMA is community preparedness program. He is the regional engagement liaison and works with each of the preparedness officers throughout the nation to help deliver programming aligned with FEMA is strategic plan. He is also a data and analytics and GIS point of contact for the division and contributes to preparedness behavior and research and surveys and focus groups. So very impressive presenters today. With that, I will pass it over to them to take over the presentation. Thank you.

Great, thank you, Joe. Can I just get a quick sound check from the audience?

You're sounding good here and remote from GPO.

Great. Hello, everybody. Thank you so much for having us. I really appreciate the time. A welcome to the overview of FEMA is community preparedness division or ICPD. We are very excited to be speaking with you today. I will start with FEMA's mission statement which is to help people before, during, and after disasters. When you think about it, that is a really big responsibility. So my office health with just one piece of that puzzle. The before part of the mission statement. So ICPD has its own mission statement which is to connect individuals, organizations, and communities with research and tools to build and sustain capabilities to prepare for any disaster or emergency. We do this and a variety of ways. For example, you can have research and provide current guidance on how to prepare for and protect against and respond. You heard me sail through those respond to hazards will try to do is before that disaster occurs, to get people thinking about what you going to do in response to a disaster at your local school, your home, your business, et cetera. Plus the preparedness actions you could take now to make your home safer and your family and yourself were confident and secure one is that disaster does occur. As a partner with local governments and groups like business is in school campuses to help them become more resilient. Retrain volunteers on disaster preparedness and basic response skills. Engage in education and prepare young people for 11 activities but everything that we do at FEMA, and as representatives of our division, must be rooted in the four core values of compassion, integrity, fairness, and respect. So here at ICPD, our work helps promote and sustain a ready and prepared nature. What does it mean to promote and sustain a ready and prepared nation? At ICPD, is a few things. It means conducting research and evaluation to make sure our programs are effective in reaching the intended audience . For example, we want to understand effective preparedness actions. And ways to motivate the public to take these actions. It might be that individuals lack confidence or maybe they don't believe in the efficacy of preparedness. And in those cases, it helps us to understand what is a low no cost to all that we can provide, may be a step by step, easy to access preparedness action what we found through our research and our focus groups is once people take one preparedness action, they're more likely to take more. It is also developing and sharing preparedness resources geared toward all sorts of people who make up the whole community here in bullet two. That could include children, adults, elderly community-based organizations. It could include libraries. For fibers in the past and would be happy to continue to do so. And low to no cost, like I said some people made it a little bit of encouragement for they might intend to prepare in the next six months or a year. The low or no cost preparedness tools is really what they needed something that is not going to take up a bunch of their time or their budget. That is very possible. It doesn't have to break the bank. Preparedness on a shoestring is what we call it, is very possible. In all of the work that ICPD does, is achieved through close formation with the FEMA organizations. We work through the federal, state, local, and travel agencies. Even though we are based in court in D.C., our strong connections through the FEMA region help us connect with local communities. So next, I want to give an example of a data-driven initiative. This is in our overall portfolio which is called the national household survey, or NHS. In conducting this since 13 years which is almost 10 years. And we can think of this as an annual temperature check for the development for personal preparedness culture and resilience within the American public and how it has changed

through time. We like to major 12 preparedness actions and so we ask people who have taken these actions in the last year, every year on this survey. It is a nationwide survey. It is nationally representative have several years of data that show the development through time and these are not the only preparedness actions that people can take . But we want to use these 12 is a foundational starting point. They are easy to understand and we find that a people take one of these and they are more than likely going to take more than one of these. We find that these 12 are what we encourage at FEMA. We focus on these 12 as sort of a temperature check it also helps preparedness develop insights and opportunities for preparedness. For example, some of the key messages from 2021 include promoting low-cost ways to bridge the preparedness gap or the socioeconomic disadvantage. I keep talking about this low and no cost and socioeconomic disadvantage. It's because in 2021, the latest publicly released survey, we found this to be a major indicator of whether or not someone has taken these 12 ways to prepare. It was interesting because not all of them applied. What we found is people who are under the poverty line according to HHS guidelines , they were taking preparedness actions . They were intending to prepare and they want to prepare. But the actions they were taking are the ones that don't cost them money. For example, making a plan. Getting involved with the community. Practicing emergency drills heard for those actions, they were on par and in some cases, more taking those actions more prevalently than the national average. But for those are associated with some money cost, like documenting and insuring your property, or saving for a rainy day, that is where the community was lacking. It was very clear that that correlation existed. And so what we want to do now is an opportunity from that finding that data-driven approach for our programs is find ways to demonstrate that these actions concerning her property or documenting your property don't have to break the bank. They are accessible to people that maybe in so slowly economic situations. We need to show them how and develop ways to point people to those resources. We need to recognize that if it is talking about saving for a rainy day, maybe that is not the only thing that matters but maybe it is the visible resilience of being able to leave your home and evacuate because of resources with the carpet in my just not be saving for a rainy day. It might be more than that. And so we use that to really expand our personal resilience program. So this is just one example. We use the NHS to measure preparedness attitudes and behaviors and investigate the factors that influence individuals to be in appearing for future hazard. This is very important to us to study as a division. We work for a very diverse community. Of course, that is the American public. And the NHS houses to better understand differences in people across demographics , different parts of the country, and understand those attitudes and beliefs and behaviors that lead to preparedness. So I would encourage you to visit the link on the slide there. To explore the NHS 2021 key findings. With that, I will go ahead -- I will put that in the chat also in just a moment. I will pass it next to Moira Corcoran. She will continue this presentation on ICPD .

Thank you so much, Mike. Go ahead. I would like to start by talking about the learning agenda that ICPD develop. I went ahead and put a link in the chat if you would like to look at the PDF version, you're able to do that. So the agenda really ties all of the research, the individual and community preparedness division is doing. It is developed some ICPD using best practices from other federal government partners like USA lab, the General services administration office of a valuation client, and office of budget and management. Essentially, the learning agenda are questions that address critical knowledge gap that might impede our ability to inform our design or implement decisions. And it often includes learning activities or ways to study the data which can help us to generate data for those questions. As a tool, it can be used to drive research, not only for us as a division within FEMA , but also for the whole community. That includes FEMA and committee partners . Those who are working at community-based organizations. We are all engaging together to generate data for common questions that we want to investigate. It allows us to use data to inform policies in planning as well as the preparedness programs that we have both with the division as well as within FEMA for the whole community to be able to serve the American public. I want to talk a little bit about how ICPD developed the learning agenda. The questions that we came to. You can see cite examples of questions on the side. Those aligned with portfolio areas that we use to organize our work are talking about preparedness actions . Capacity building for communities, citizen responders, use preparedness, and personal resilience. So if you develop these questions by engaging directly with stakeholders to learn more about their areas of interest and to help identify gaps of knowledge. Working from the bottom up to generate questions through workshops. What we have really heard from stakeholders was that they are interested in learning about what works. How to incorporate equity, justice, and inclusion in every thing where doing? How can we think about and generate data about the return on investment for the work we are doing with preparedness products and programs? So these questions guide both research we are doing, so the research that Mike just talked about with the national household survey, as well as research that we are doing with other things. And so the next thing I would like to talk about is protective action research for that helps us think about how we are able to tell the public what they can do to stay safe before, during, and after and consider the different factors that might influence both the ability to prepare. So protective actions research provides up-to-date research guidance for decision-making. Individuals and communities can use these in times of disaster. And so two years ago in the fall of 2020, FEMA launched protective actions research site on the FEMA amenity pages. I will go ahead and pull this into the chat. In a moment, I will pull up on the screen, this your screen, so we can walk together. It is a really cool resource. This included 12 natural hazards as well as the active shooter events, cyber attacks, and novel pandemics. This guidance is really valuable because it is

something that anyone can take and used to prepare for and to keep safe and recover from a disaster. And so be for -- I would like to ask, based on the definition, if anyone has any guesses as to protective action they could use to protect themselves from a flood? Wait and see if we have any -- I am not seeing anything come in. One of my favorites is turn around, don't drown. I know another one is to move to higher ground. Move out of the water and to avoid floodwaters so you aren't interacting or engaging with anything in the water that might not be safe. This can be especially important if there is debris or if there are downed wires. Oh, having pictures of belongings for that is awesome. Documenting things so that you have it. It is very handy. A lot of people have phones and wanted cameras so you can take those pictures and save them to the cloud. And knowing your evacuation route. These are all really great. These are all important because they help us know what we should do. And equally important, we can learn what we shouldn't do during a disaster. So an example would be driving through floodwaters to get along your outfit is super dangerous to do because just a few inches of floodwater can ruin your tire card put you into a really dangerous situation. On the site, I will go ahead and start sharing my screen. We have 280 protective actions that are based on more than 300 studies and research articles by dozens of subject matter expert. This guidance is based in research and provides the messaging that you can use. So with that, I'm going to go ahead and share my screen. I think everyone should be able to see this? But if not, one of the other presenters could speak up and let me know. Here with the protective actions research site, we will see examples of what protective actions are put on the right-hand side, this is the sheet you can download for this is a lot of information I'm sharing here today if you want to go back and take a look and I can also put this link into the chat once I am done. I really am using part of the protective actions site, it is all publicly available. There are a few features that you can login for. But all of the information is available without logging in. You can take a peek whenever you need or use the search bar at the top to find the specific information you are looking for. You will see that we have information laid out for hazards, as well as a topic catalog. So some protective actions, some that Mike listed earlier, that a low cost. Critics medications plan and learning about your risk for these are things that can benefit you for a variety of hazard situations or disaster situations. We include this information together so that you can compare and see how similar that guidance can be. In addition, you can take a deep dive into one of the hazards, such as floods with were just talking about it and both have some good ideas for things that you can do to stay safe during the flood. On this page, you can see there is a definition of a flood, description of it some quick facts I use and are good to know. Also, look to the hazard information sheet. That is a very valuable resource for this is a two page sheet. You can print it out, send it easily as a PDF. It includes the key messages. So those really important things that you can be doing before, during, and after a flood to stay safe. As well as icons for pennies I got the really valuable because they help people to remember, because they can associate a graphic with it. They think, okay, I remember that I should be walking or going to the floodwaters but I remember seeing this crossed out carpet but it is also valuable for communicating to communities that might have limited English proficiency. On the backside of these info sheets, you can also see that we have divided the protective actions into three groups. So thinking about what to do before, what to know to do during, and what to know to do after. Going back now to the hybrid page, I'm going to scroll down. You can see that there are some additional words to know. But all of that information on the hazard sheet is also available on the protective action research site. But there is some great information here. As you see her, there is a research summary. As I click on that, for people who love to research, which I know I do, this is really valuable. You can see how the research was conducted, the limitation that might've been there, the hazard scope and impact which sews the protective actions. And you can also see if you're someone who is looking to share messages with your community, at the bottom there is guidance about messaging focus and how to set up the messaging so that you can best engage with people and encourage them to take action. For folks are interested in the research aspect of it, there is a collaboration piece on all of the pages and where possible, identify whether the areas for additional research or opportunities to collaborate and approve the messaging and the guidance that we have here. Scrolling down, you can see that there are different protective actions played out. If you, I think of the top, it is kind of a key piece. It is knowing the risks and knowing what the hazard is. What might happen, what might happen, and how it might impact you. And then more specific pieces. They look at the phases, something you do before, during, and after. And in that Pacific action language. So here, going to go ahead and click on turn around, don't drown. This one, if you get a second to load -- oh, there we go. This one, you are able to see there is a description section for this is really description of what you could be doing the disaster. It provides a protective actions guidance. And this is really valuable information if you're looking to share out with other people to inform people in your family or in your community. This is the guidance that you can use. There is information about when you might be taking this action and the validity. This is something that is very robust and sufficiently validated by the research. In some cases, it might be a little more situational. It might be depended on where you are with the situation around you looks like. In that case, you will see the stock validation but maybe situational, it might be some pieces are derived from subject matter expertise and not from research that was maybe a bit more thorough. Might also see insufficient. This is part of a myth busting peace people might believe that they are in the wrong protective action. And so we provided the research to explain why this isn't the best protective action and what should be done instead. If you scroll down a bit more, you can see the research citation section. That is really just to show your work section. To show how you got to the messaging that we got to and the

research that we used. At the bottom, you will see the sources by -- and so that you are able to look at these as well. If you would like to. If you see something that you think is missing, we encourage you to reach out to us but at the top of each page, there is a contact ICP that you can use to contact our inbox which is -- would love to hear from you and to get your feedback and to engage with you on these protect of actions. I'm going to move into the last slide here. This talks about the ICPD resources . I really hope that our presentation and information that Mike and I am shared with you has helped with the ICPD and community preparedness and original preparedness and the research and educational resources that ICPD has to share pretty might wonder where you can find more information . This slide captures a lot of those resources. I believe that we send it out later. We encourage you to visit our warehouse which is hosted by TPO. And there is a really great service that we are able to partner on to provide resources to folks and the site also features PDF downloads of all of our materials. In addition, the community preparedness features the resources that we share today, including the protective actions research type. And 1022 is information you can print out and share with your household. With that, I will share one final slide and invite any questions you have as well as your questions through email. We do monitor this in marks but I will be able to hear from folks and be able to respond. With that, I will pause, in case there is any questions. If not, I will pass the mic over to Nanna.

Hey, this is Mike but I suck question in the chat that I've been thinking to here. And it says, to what extent are homeowners or renters disaster insurance premium prices influenced by type of disaster, for example, flood, hurricane, tornadoes, and the regions these disasters are most likely to occur? And so Bert, hate to disappoint you. I don't have a good answer for you on this because I believe that most of this is done privately through private industry. So sadly, I don't have access to that type of information or how they do their equations. What we do at ICPD, we rely on risk assessments from other federal agencies as well as other components in FEMA pupils are primarily based awful prevalence of disaster. How many times has a disaster been declared by the state or the federal government. That is how we understand the level of occurrence of likelihood based on history. There is also some agencies that go a little deeper. For example, USGS will tell us more about where earthquakes are likely to happen, even if we haven't had one in recorded history. That gets more into the weeds, course, with particular test. Bottom line is I don't have that, I don't have that insight. Thanks so much for the question.

Sorry, there is a first question. I'm able to make the poster materials by using the quick tips PDFs we saw?

Yes, all of the materials that we have available are publicly available. We encourage you to use them for the standalone resources are to incorporate them into the materials that you have. I will put in a link to a place where you are able to find those downloads and we encourage you to use the preparedness message and I am excited to hear there is interest. And I -- are there any grants to make the resources available in other languages such as Venice? The answer to that is yes, we have a number of materials that have been translated into Spanish, traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese, and Vietnamese. And so I have a link I'm about to share but I will get that pulled up. And that has the images available. And so we are excited to have this translation for folks with the proficiency and to be able to share the preparedness messaging with them.

Hello, everyone. I am not seeing any more questions for ICPD in the chat, but please feel free to continue to pop questions in there. I just want to make sure that everyone can hear me okay.

We hear you fine.

Wonderful, thank you. Switching gears a little bit, I'm still with FEMA but I will be talking about the national task force. So I am Nana Kaneko, based at FEMA headquarters in Washington, D.C. Today, I will be talking about this Theaters emergency national task force is very long so I will be referring to us as COVID for throughout the presentation. I will be explaining what they do. They help before, during, and after disasters but by the end of my presentation, I hope you will see the role of that you can play in this unique and exciting space where hope and passion thrive. They heritage emergency national task force is up public fiber partnership, sponsored by FEMA and the Smithsonian institution. Specifically, it is called up by FEMA is office of environmental planning and historic presentation and this with Tony and. Together, we promote for heritage. This helps cultural stewards, emergency managers and the public protect our cultural heritage. The FEMA headquarters is a team of two. My team and coordinator, Lori, was hired in 2015 to head COVID four. Most of the work has been about the relationships with external stakeholders. In January of 2021, was hired as the HENTF specialist to focus on building relationships internally with other programs, FEMA programs, such as ICPD. Cultural resources are having the public trust by cultural heritage institutions that rain from A-to-Z. These institutions hold the collective history of our communities of our states, our territories, and our nation's. The inker is to our community identity. They educate us. They service and gather in places for spiritual renewal. The responsible for continuity of government. When disaster strikes a community, recovery of these institutions is vital for the economic, social, artistic, religious and civic life of that community. If these institutions don't recover, the community never fully recovers. My ask of you is to help these institutions have resources that they can help respond to, and especially recover come, disasters. HENTF objectives span the full emergency continuum. Engaging cultural emergency managers. During study state, a term that is quickly becoming as disasters occur with greater figures, and providing disaster planning and preparedness resources and planning. And when disaster strikes, it is there to help states, tribes, territory and local communities respond to recover. Our main functions are to coordinate the collection and ensuring of incidents with specific information,

deliver technical disasters. Incorporate historic resources into planning and mitigation guidance. -- Emergency managers and informed disaster survivors on saving family treasures. To amplify our message of protecting cultural heritage through our 62 members, the 19 federal agencies are shown at the top, including the library of Congress. The 43 national service organizations, private, nine profit organizations, including the American Library Association are in black. Each member has a network of stakeholders and ability to push information out to their constituents. And each is the ability to gather information such as reports of damage and pass that information along to HENTF. HENTF leverage helps FEMA and our federal partners connect and assist cultural executions at the local level. Jennifer is a formal role and federal response and recovery. It supports emergency support unctio 11, or ES 11, agricultural, and natural resources. 200 forks most closely with the Department of the Interior, specifically U.S. office of compliance. It is most often activated when disaster operations occur with special cultural resource support. HENTF doesn't have to wait for presidential disaster information in order to begin working with the cultural heritage community. COVID for cornets the collection and sharing of specific information from federal, state, regional, and local entities. Before disaster, when there is advance warning of an approaching event, such as a tropical storm or hurricane, I heads up email is sent to the entities listed here, including HENTF members , FEMA, stay cultural agencies, the state emergency management agency, state and regional archives, museums, arts and library associations, regional conservation and preservation centers, and local or state cultural heritage emergency network, if they exist. FEMA has preparedness tips through these channels, which in turn, disseminate the tips to them and constituents. You to play a role in disseminating these tips to your constituents. And HENTF is part of the natural and cultural resources, and CR. Of natural disaster recovery. HENTF promotes the COVID six field coordinator in developing the company's assessment identifying issues and the prominent needs of cultural institutions. Among HENTF's many actions, we deliver technical assistance, guidance, and resources drying to the diverse expertise as our 62 members. These are photos of mission assignments coordinated with DOI, for which there from federal HENTF members were deployed. On the left and middle photos, we see an assessment of U.S. Virgin Islands legislative records badly damaged by hurricane Irma. On the right, following hurricane Rhea, COVID for work with five federal agencies to bring training to rural in health and safety to Puerto Rico's cultural stewards. COVID for per pointed region two to publish this guide to expanding mitigation. This one describes how community officials can work with the arts and culture center to support housing mitigation. We continue to work toward developing more preparedness in mitigation resources. This slide shows a portion of the master list of North Carolina cultural institutions and arts organizations. It was compiled years ago by North Carolina's Department of natural and cultural resources. Following hurricane Dorian, North Carolina state cultural agencies asked HENTF if we could help with the list . Return to the Smithsonian interns to update data and populate missing fields. Once the master list was compiled, we handed it back to the state. Unfortunately, such data doesn't exist across much dates and they are mostly compiled after disaster, if they are compiled at all. That is not an ideal time to generate lists once they are in the throws of responsible recovery efforts. When collaborating with Oregon with such all list among the devastating wildfires are also working with the Jersey to get this pulled together before the next disaster strikes. So how can this information be used? Following hurricane Dorian, HENTF worked with FEMA, DOI, and the U.S. geological survey staff to create an interactive public facing GIS layer of culture institutions in the effect it states. Clicking on, north Carolina, this identifies the institution. This will be helpful in the future for messaging and to assess damage to these institutions following a disaster. This layer can be combined with other leaders so we know which institutions could be affected by false, wind damage, and so on. So far, we have gathered virtually completed data sets for North Alina, South Carolina, Florida, Nebraska, Texas, Arizona, Delaware, and Puerto Rico. One of the challenges we face at the national level is getting state to create and maintain their culture institutions and organizations. There is no master list of all cultural institutions in the arts organizations in the United States. There is no data set to seining universe of these organizations. On -- when disaster occurs, precious days and weeks can be lost, trying to determine who has had or not suffered damage in the art sectors. Most disasters don't rise to the level of federal engagement. So having this information available to assist the hole and state government is critical. Only you can assist with this effort and you can share your contact list with HENTF. They can receive preparedness messaging and be included and accounted for in that region to assess for damage following disasters. On hurricane Florence, North Carolina's cultural resources emergency support team, or CREST, it was declared across the state for cultural institutions. Because CREST stat -- they asked COVID for an outreach, with each cultural institution to ascertain the status. Asking about the severity and the extent of any damage. If the institution stated that they needed assistance, the request was sent to CREST so CREST members can follow-up on the ground. Institutions that suffered damage were also directed to HENTF. That in turn directed them to FEMA public assistance. Since 2017, the Smithsonian rescue initiatives has been hosting the annual heritage emergency and response training, or HEART as they call it. This is at the institutional level, strengthen existing networks, and connect to the wider international first aid network of people trained to document and protect cultural heritage in terms of crisis. Purchase a prince learn to be proactive and assisting with human needs, respectful of local context, and after completing their training, ready to support measures to protect cultural heritage in their own communities each year, 25 participants are selected from a competitive range of applicants from the U.S. museums, museums, like Ives, and archive institutions that participate

in this training. As you can see, volunteer participants are based across the nation. They have skills expanding Internet is what applications for the 2022 program are now open and available on the website, which I will be sharing shortly. In addition to the loss of life, the loss is most keenly felt are those irreplaceable items that gain precious value when all else is gone. A wedding dress was a piece and the family vinyl. The most treasured items that survivors want to save, photographs. On the left, a picture of her parents. On the right, Jerry looks through pictures recovered from his destroyed home. Both of these photos were taken following the Missouri -- in May of 2011. Although these precious items to be damaged by floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, it is often possible to salvage them. With a little patience, corrective action, and professional tips. HENTF informs and guides the public to help individuals and families protect, stabilize, and recover treasured possessions before, during, and after an event. With this program, or SIFT began in 2016 in collaboration with Smithsonian. In association with this is only an and FEMA, the teams of preservation experts to FEMA recuperation centers. Reduce the public how to salvage their most cherished family commodities. The preservation experts step tables showing how to clean, dry, and repair photographs, textiles, et cetera. More recently, SIFT has been extended to train FEMA preservation cadre staff members as well. The demonstrators share tips on protecting items from future damage and often fact sheet, like those shown here. They're available for download on FEMA's website. In collaboration with this Smithsonian rescue initiative, we are now preparing two page instruction sheets to help with the disaster survivors to help them save their possessions. For items people most want to save. Books, photos, and valuable books and papers but when the process of drawing up salvage sheets such as textiles and furniture. Links to these three along with Spanish versions also on FEMA's website. Just last month, the results of the SIFT training for FEMA members were promptly put to the test with the presidential declaration of the flooding in eastern Kentucky in late July. From August 15 through 26, five staffers were conducting two weeks of demonstration and guidance at five disaster centers. We worked with external affairs in the field to get the word out about our services and we are hopeful that this will help set the groundwork for more frequent help with disasters. So with that, please feel free to contact me by email if you have any questions. I'm seeing some questions here in the chat that I will announce your shortly. You can also take a look at this Smithsonian rescue initiative web sort and that is at the FEMA website that I will drop into the chat. For more information that I have shared today. I hope that we can build collaborations and partnerships to protect future heritage of our nations, states, tribes, territories, and local communities from the damaging effects of natural disasters and other emergencies. So that, I am just going to quickly scroll through the chat here. I am seeing a question from Bert. In the chat room. Since warfare is becoming increasingly urbanized, exemplified by Ukraine, has FEMA consulted with U.S. military entities on possible post conflict consequences or urban warfare for affective populations and structures? Okay, so I can't really speak for FEMA on this topic, but what I can say is that our partner, the Smithsonian rescue initiative, has been very deeply involved with supporting these institutions and with what happened in Ukraine. Their efforts have been ranging from sending conservation supplies to sending subject matter experts to do assessments on the ground. Every data collaborative to get rights for people to assess damage. There is also a very big mapping initiative that is been going on. So with what you saw North Carolina, a layer of cultural institutions that are being overlaid in Ukraine as well. There is lots going on with the Smithsonian rescue initiative. I'm not sure about the FEMA site. I'm not sure if that fully answers your question, but that is what I can speak to about Ukraine. From anyone else? Can we get the mapping link in the check? Yes, I would love to be momentarily but I believe will also be getting a copy of the slide deck and the should be clickable. You should be able to access it that way as well. And will there be any online trainings? Before during or after disaster? That is a good point. On the Smithsonian site, we have a link to a Facebook demonstration that we did. That was during the pandemic. But recently, we have been doing most of our trainings and demonstrations in person. We find that, especially with the saving family treasures, it is really key to be able to see the handling a person and to see the wet materials and the salvage tech. It is really tricky to demonstrate those virtually. So as much as possible, we try to offer those in person. I will also drop a link to the application for the heritage's emergency response training. So applications are currently open for that but I believe it is closing in early October. So it is open for anyone who is interested as well. I am not seeing any additional questions at the moment. But please feel free to drop any more in the chat. In the meantime, I will pass the mic back to Joe.

Thank you very much.

Thank you so much. Fantastic presentation. I really appreciate that, Moira Corcoran, Nanna, and Michael. Anymore questions for FEMA friends here? This is been a great presentation. And actually, let's see. Could you put the satisfaction survey into the chat, please? Ashley is going to do that. Please fill out the satisfaction survey. And Ashley is also going to put some links into our file depository. This presentation will be up in our training depository probably tomorrow or the next day. So you can pass that link on to others who may have missed this. This is great information. Let's see if we have any other questions. Yeah, I was curious about overseeing efforts. If there was any with this, the group and I think Bert asked that. You answer that. Why the Smithsonian? I guess that worked out. Let's see. A lot of shout outs. Prompting an email in there. So we have time for questions. We have to close out at 3:00, but we have time for questions. Let me just add a few remarks here. Once again, I would like to thank our friends from FEMA. Moira Corcoran, Michael Verrier, and Nana Kaneko. We would love to have you come back and update on another related topic. We always love to have you back. I would like to thank my colleague, Ashley Dahlen,

for great work today as tech support. Keeping everything running smoothly. And I hope the audience enjoyed the webinar as much as we did here at GPO . We have two more webinar scheduled for September. The next one is on Tuesday, September 27th. Titled introducing LOC.gov orientation and research strategies. So that should be a real good one. Don't forget to register for our virtual depository library conference, October 17 to the 19 point you can go to FT LP.gov to do that. We also have a preconference on October 12th. That is nice to see. All of the TPO update and information will be done at the preconference October 12th. So the October 17 to 19 will have more time for good presentations to our community. You will receive notice of all of the upcoming webinars when they are announced if you sign up for the newsletter events in the work service. And you can go to our calendar. Go to FDLP.gov. You can see the calendar of upcoming events. And there should be a web form. You can volunteer to present a webinar. I mean, FEMA folks were great. We asked them to do this and they obliged. We are very happy about that. But anyone could present a webinar on any government information topic. Or it could be the FDLP piece on how you manage your depository. Something about your depository collection. In reference and the service you provide that could be applicable to the whole community. So please Inc. about that. Let me go back in and check on the questions. A lot of shout outs. Thank you for putting that information in there. Please go to our training depository. Ashley will put the link in there. We have webinars from the last 2 to 3 years. In there. A lot of great material. This webinar, like I say, will be linked tomorrow or the next day. I think I saw earlier my colleague came in. I don't feel still here. David is our preservation library that he is presenting a webinar next Wednesday. And he is an expert in preservation. David is done one already this month. He is got another one coming up next Wednesday. Please check that out. It is a good complement to this webinar today. Let me see if we have any other -- any last questions? We have a little bit of time. So if you have any questions for our FEMA friends . David just responded. He is in the audience today. Please check out his webinars. And in the archive also. He is an expert in preservation. Great information coming from him. I am looking. I don't see any questions. I think we covered everything. Sometimes great webinars, there is your questions.

[Laughter] O, Mary asked, do you go out and present to preserve/rescue items the public libraries, et cetera, in nonemergency situations? That is a good question. I don't any FEMA people want to answer that?

Sure, I can speak to that. So for us, certainly, yes, we are happy to help institutions. We often work, for example, with the Smithsonian affiliate museums. They have been very amenable to helping us there and to show them some of the guidance that we have to offer. So we are open to that. If they are interested in particular case, feel free to reach out to me and we can see what we can do.

Let's see. I was just wondering if in something like Puerto Rico, sadly is experiencing now, does HENTF go in with the other FEMA folks when they are trying to save people's lives in all of that? And you are focusing on the cultural. You going together or is it Steger? I am really not sure how that is coordinated.

Sure, so we always say that shelter and livelihood comes first. But we try to argue that culture can be a strong second. So we always prioritize that, the immediate lifesaving services going first. But we try to get on the ground as soon as we can in coordination with FEMA's individual assistant , in particular. Part of the treasures program. Because the sooner we can get on the ground and the sooner we are able to interact with the survivors and victims and give guidance, they can salvage their family trousseaus, the more effective our program is virtually come in the past, sometimes we are not able to get on the ground until several weeks or even a month later. And then we hear, we had to throw everything out. And so we are working to get on the ground as quickly as possible for those were working on life safety. And as far as the cultural institutions, oftentimes, that becomes part of the recovery process because a lot of times, it takes a while to get a sense of the damage to the collection, that sort of thing. We do give those time and allow some time to gather that data first before sending out a subject matter expert to offer advice. We work with the foundation for the advancement and conservation. They have a team of National Heritage responders who are on call 24 hours. They can always be consulted for quick conservation advice. That is also a very hope resource. So I think this question about the particular aspects of disasters that you notice people are less prepared for then everything else? I think that is a good question for ICPD , if Mike or Laura would like to chime in?

Sure, I would be happy to start. And Laura, feel free to add anything that you think might be of value as well. From my perspective, what comes to mind is that we very often see for disasters that are not as well-known, such as volcanic eruptions, tsunamis in United States, chemical emergencies. People have seen a lot less information on how you prepare. For a variety of reasons. They are rare, if they do happen, they don't often cause loss of life. But there are instances where we have had tsunamis in California or Alaska. And so if you live on the coast, especially on the West Coast, but really anywhere on any coast this could happen doodle landslides or earth grace. It is really important to know what the signs of tsunami are. And to understand in a very rare event, yes, it may be rare. What to do. So that you always feel prepared. That is what I would say. And that is just something that comes to mind. If you'd like to email us, I would be happy to do more into that. I am sure we could say more. Moira, is there anything you would like to add?

Mike, I think what you said really hit the nail on the head but I would also say that if there is something you are curious into looking more into, the research behind it, I think when we do the national household survey which Mike talked about, we are able to sort of see where people are a bit less prepared. You would see that data broken down by household as well as the protective actions of people are taking. So I am popping a link into the chat now for the

ministries and publicly available version of the national household survey. And this data is also available on open so you're able to open and play around with it if you like. One thing we do because we know there are a lot of tools we create these data bytes and occasionally, we think of it as chat now. Where we store these. And these are basically deep dives into the national household survey. Typically with FEMA, the specific hazards in examining the data for that hazard, looking where there might be opportunity for people to prepare better and to increase their preparedness and to start taking steps to read some of those, virtually, every coastal area is the place for us and him he could happen. And while it is rare, it is a hazard that is important to prepare for it. We found with the last year, only 15% of people that live in tsunami areas have experienced one and related to that, only that half of people of the tsunami could impact them. And so we are seeing that 75% of people are more or less saying that they are prepared for the possibility of a salami and we are starting to look into those additional preparedness actions that people may be taking or may not be taking. And sort of target the preparedness efforts to really comment on those opportunities and those gaps. So with the tsunami piece, I think that makes it, it is independent on disaster. But we have really great data that we are able to use in order to work more into that and start motivating folks to prepare. And again, if you wish -- to engage about it, please feel free to reach out at FEMA --

Thank you so much. We are rated time but I have to stop. It is 3:00. Thank you so much, FEMA presenters. Nana Kaneko , Moira Corcoran , and Michael Verrier . Thank you Ashley. We can do more webinars, I can see that. And please come back for our next webinar is in our virtual conference. Have a great rest of the day, everyone. Thank you so much. Goodbye! Have a good day.

[Event Concluded]